

# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

**The Anti-Slavery Bugle.**  
SALEM, OHIO, AUGUST 6, 1859.

This Bugle can be obtained, every Friday, of Isaac Treecott, at Steer's Book Store on Main street, Salem, Ohio.

FRANCIS ELLEN WATKINS is authorized to obtain subscribers for the Bugle, and to receive for any monies paid on account of the paper.

## ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Alliance, Stark Co., O., commencing on Saturday, the 3d of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will probably continue three days.

Every year of our warfare presents, in the renewed aggressions of the slave power, new motives for persistent, faithful anti-slavery action. The North is beginning to realize how unchangeably true it is, that they who enslave others, or who aid in their enslavement, will have the cup returned to them which they have given the bondman to drink. Especially is this now true of Ohio, whose citizens have been imprisoned for performing deeds of humanity, whose State Sovereignty has been trampled into the dust, and whose Supreme Court has been shown to be an ally of that power which is striving to crush out the life blood of Freedom every where.

Eagerly then, and cordially we invite the true friends of the slave to assemble with us at our anniversary for counsel and labor. Let us come together in the name of Liberty, and by our words and deeds strive to exalt man above institutions, humanity above creeds, that the slave's cause will receive a new impetus at our hands.

Beside our home speakers, PARKER PILLSBURY is expected to be present, and perhaps other friends from the East.

BENJ. S. JONES,

Recording Secretary.

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Will meet on the 7th inst., at the usual hour and place.

## "THE WHITE MAN'S PARTY."

A DIFFERENCE IN DEGREE, BUT NOT IN PRINCIPLE.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention has completed its labors, and adjourned without day. It was eminently a Republican gathering, having hardly enough Democratic members to even retard its operations. The labor it has accomplished—be it good or bad—the Republicans alone are responsible for. The Constitution it presents for the consideration of the people, is one which is approved by the Republican leaders of that Territory, and so far as we are aware, has received no condemnation from the party elsewhere.

It will be remembered that when the Constitution of Oregon was before Congress in connection with the question of the admission of that State into the Union, the Republicans outside of that territory generally opposed its admission because the Constitution of the embryo State forbade the settling of negroes there, and Mr. Thayer of Mass. and a few other Republican members of Congress were denounced in unmeasured terms because they did not vote with the party in refusing to crown it as one of the full grown members of the Federal family. The anti-Democratic doctrine that negroes had no right to settle in Oregon, which was shamelessly proclaimed as a part of the organic law of the State, must, of necessity, be repudiated by every honest mind that has learned even the A B C of human rights; but the outrage upon the colored man, which the Republicans of Kansas have inflicted, through the State Constitutional Convention, is the same in principle, and no more to be justified by policy, or palliated because of the pressure of circumstances, than robbery, or any other wrong. In fact, it is robbery. Robbery, judged by the principles of our Declaration of Independence—robbery, viewed in the light of man's equal brotherhood.

"I am a man," exclaims the negro, "and therefore entitled to all the rights which pertain to humanity. These rights I received from God, and if your laws and constitutions refuse to recognize them, then are your laws and constitutions false to humanity."

"If you are a man," responds the South, "you are nevertheless of an inferior and degraded race—it only to be a heaver of wood and drawer of water, my chattel slave."

"You go too far," says Democratic Oregon, "though the negroes are greatly inferior to our citizens, we will not make them slaves. We don't want slavery here; and as we don't want negroes here, we solemnly declare they shall never become residents of our State."

"Hold," says Republican Kansas, "you both go too far. Although the negroes are inferior, that is no reason they should be held as slaves, or denied a homestead settlement. Ours is the true orthodox standard, ours the true Republican doctrine. We don't want slavery any more than does Oregon, and we don't want the negroes either. We have therefore abridged their rights of citizenship, denied them the elective franchise, and compel them to obey laws they have no voice in making. So entirely are we convinced of their inferiority, and so desirous to demonstrate it to the world, that while we permit an Irishman or a German to vote, no matter how ignorant or how degraded, provided he has been in America a few years, we deny that right to the native born negro no matter how moral, how intelligent, or how wealthy he may be."

Robbery, robbery all! Robbery of all his rights for the South to hold him as a slave. Robbery of his right of citizenship, and his right to dwell where he will upon God's footstool, for Oregon to exclude him from her soil. Robbery of his elective franchise, of his Representative voice in the government, for Kansas to treat him as she has done; and this, while her people were performing their inexcusable before the altar of Liberty.

Truly has it been affirmed that the Republican party is a white man's party; and he who affirms that it is a party which advocates freedom for all, a human rights party, either ignorantly falsifies, or else is an intentional deceiver. It never made such pretensions, and if it had, its uniform practice would prove it an impostor.

## DISUNION.

"Indeed, I fear that this people is too selfish ever to break asunder. Our danger is not in disunion. The Devil has too large investments in this land to admit of disunion. There is nothing that Satan would gain by it—much that Christ might."

—Henry Ward Beecher.

Take Notice! All persons interested in the

Devil's investments in this land are requested to exercise eternal vigilance for the preservation of the Union, in order that Satan may gain by it. Those who desire to promote the gain of Christ, must become willing to be esteemed fools, and labor for its dissolution. For further particulars enquire of Henry Ward Beecher.

## A FIELD FOR MISSIONARY LABOR.

Those who have at heart the conversion of the heathen of other lands, find no way so easy by which to operate upon the sympathies of the people, as by presenting the inhuman and bloody features of the heathenism they wish to destroy. The Suttie's funeral pyre has been built stick by stick before our eyes; we saw stretched upon it the decaying corpse and the living body; and as the curling flames ascended, we heard the shouts of exultation from priest and worshippers, drowning the victim's shrieks of agony. We are taken to the waters of the Ganges, upon whose shore stands one whose religious feelings prove stronger than her maternal love; with an agonized soul she sacrifices to her God the being who had lain nearest to her heart, and whom she had so passionately loved, and cared for. We are shown the mighty car of Juggernaut, and we hear the crushing of its ponderous wheels as they roll over tens of thousands of self-immolated victims, crimsoning the earth with human blood.

These, and scenes like unto them, are furnished as an exhibition of the spirit and practice of that religion whose presence curses so many millions of the human race. But Suttieism with all its horrors, the infanticide of Hindoo India, the bloodiest worship of the heathen's mightiest God, present no atrocities equal to that, which a portion of the Democratic and Christian people of Missouri perpetrated upon one, whose alleged inferiority and defenceless position should have been his protection, to say nothing of the circumstances of his unfortunate education which had been forced upon him.

We are told that because the religion of India enforces or tolerates deeds of blood in its rites of worship, therefore it should be overthrown, and a purer faith built. Granted. And with as good reason we affirm, that because the religion of America tolerates, or does not prevent, the burning alive of negroes at the stake, therefore that religion should be overthrown, and the Gospel of Christianity established in its stead. As the North American truly observes, the particular instance referred to is not an isolated case—there have been many such, and for we there will be many more. We know not what was the political or religious, social or official standing of those who offered the human sacrifice at Marshall, but we know that on other and similar occasions, men eminent for their piety, conspicuous for their godliness were approving spectators, if not active participants. It will be remembered that Parson Brownlow—the Bonaparte of Southern Methodism—is an endorser and full justifier of such deeds, and even, in his infernal desires, going beyond the wretches who piled the faggots and tortured the victim.

We commend such facts as these to the attention of Home Missionary operators. Let them fill their publications with a record of the deeds of the Bloody South; let them present their pictures not of voluntary Suttieism, not of agonized infanticide, not of self-immolation, but of deliberate murder—of human hate, which with malice aforethought, ties the struggling victim to the stake, and kindles the faggots around him; and this too, in violation of the religious faith which they profess, but don't believe, and in defiance of laws they have themselves enacted. When such cases are fully and fairly presented, they will furnish a strong ground of appeal for foreign effort, and a field is shown which needs more than any other the humanizing influence of Christianity, and it will be seen how necessary it is for those who have a beam in their own eye, to remove it before they attempt to take out the mote from their brother's.

## AND YET ANOTHER.

A gentleman writing from Urbana to a Cincinnati paper gives an account of another servant of Gen. Washington, who is living in this State in Champlain Co.

It has been computed that there is in existence at the present time, wood enough of the true cross to build a battleship, of the largest size. It would be interesting to lovers of the curious to have taken a census of the servants of Gen. Washington—the dead, as well as the living. The newspapers bring us an account every little while of some one—generally a "body servant"—who has not before been counted. We forget how many slaves it is said the King of Ashantee has in his body guard, but we think not less than a thousand. These slaves of Gen. Washington—or servants, we should perhaps say, that phrase being better suited to delicate and fastidious ears; these servants of Gen. Washington, we were about to remark, will soon outnumber those of the King of Ashantee, unless a speedy stop is put to their unnatural increase. They seem to be actuated by the principle which increased the contents of the widow's cruse of oil and meal chest; and not only are they becoming numerous, but long lived, the present one—who bears the aristocratic name of Richard Stanhope—being in his hundred and twelfth year. We have no question but that some brother editor who chronicles the close of the Twentieth Century, will mention in that connection the remarkable fact, that a former body servant of Gen. Washington is yet living in that vicinity. Who will say that longevity is not increasing, at least among the servants and body servants of Gen. Washington? We have read of the tomb wherein reposed "The Last of the Capulets," but our imagination cannot delude us into the belief, that we shall live long enough to hear of the demise of the last of Washington's servants.

## AN OLD THREAT.

One of our exchanges says, It is reported in Washington that the Mississippi State Convention have instructed their delegates to the Charleston Convention to withdraw from that body unless they succeed in engrafting upon the platform the repeal of all laws against the African slave trade, and the enactment by Congress of laws for the protection of slave property in the United States Territories. The South Carolina delegation will follow them. The next movement in the programme is to call a Convention, if it is not already called, of disaffected Southern States, to meet on the 10th of November, to declare the dissolution of the Union, and to induce as many States as will cooperate to withdraw from it.

The same old threat revived—"Do as we desire, or we will dissolve the Union." We only wish the South would dissolve the Union. The proclamation of such an event would be the signal of a servile insurrection, unless the stroke which serv-

ered the Federal Union, also voluntarily broke the bondman's fetters. On behalf of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, we promise the Southern Disunion Convention that is to be, a hearty cooperation in all rightful measures to promote so desirable an end. Any funds which they will send to the Treasurer of the Society, Joel McMillen, Salem, Ohio, we guarantee shall be wisely appropriated in the promulgation of Disunion sentiments.

## A MATTER OF NO IMPORTANCE.

Some of our Democratic exchanges seem a good deal exercised just now, in attempting to show—by strong affirmation rather than proof—that Judge Gholson did not liberate his slaves prior to coming to Ohio, but that he sold them, and pocketed the money. We confess to our utter inability to see the importance of this matter politically considered. Suppose he did sell his slaves, what then? Or suppose that he neither sold them, nor freed them, but continues to hold them, what then? A man may be a slaveholder, and yet be a good Republican—as is the case with F. P. Blair, and others in the South. It is no violation of the acknowledged principles of the Philadelphia Platform to hold slaves—at least we never heard of any one who was denied the right of membership in the party on that ground. He may be in favor of slavery where it is, or against it—that is a matter of indifference—but he must be opposed to slavery in principle. It is no violation of the acknowledged principles of the Philadelphia Platform to hold slaves—at least we never heard of any one who was denied the right of membership in the party on that ground. He may be in favor of slavery where it is, or against it—that is a matter of indifference—but he must be opposed to slavery in principle. It is no violation of the acknowledged principles of the Philadelphia Platform to hold slaves—at least we never heard of any one who was denied the right of membership in the party on that ground. He may be in favor of slavery where it is, or against it—that is a matter of indifference—but he must be opposed to slavery in principle.

## KNOW NOTHING.

The Convention of this party, recently held in Cincinnati, concluded to make no State nominations. The Gazette says:

"This action was taken on grounds of expediency, it being the general opinion among the leaders of this movement that the effect of making nominations would be to show the weakness of the American party, without affording any aid to the new 'Conservative' party, which it was proposed to inaugurate in season for the next Presidential campaign."

Is the Conservative party of 1860 to swallow up Republicanism, as Republicanism did the Free Soil party in '52? If the Know Nothings expect to have a voice in the Convention which nominates the opposition candidate for the Presidency, it is certainly wise for them to abstain from any separate state action as a party at this time. The fact that the party declined to nominate a State ticket, does not, of course, pledge its members to support the Republican nomination; each will act as his individual preferences dictate.

HISTORY OF THE OBERLIN-WELLINGTON RESCUE.—We have received a copy of this work from the publishers. John P. Jewett & Co. Boston.

The volume contains 280 pages, and is a full history of the case from the rescue of the "boy John," down to the jubilee which Oberlin held in honor of the release of her imprisoned citizens. Such a record is necessarily a volume of valuable history, and the importance of the entire case, and especially of the legal points, discussed by bar and bench in its progress, make it a desirable work for study and preservation. We only regret that the finale was not a triumph of Higher Law. The thought of the four kidnappers' freedom—were released as the price for the rescuers' freedom—the conviction that it was a drawn game upon the part of both prosecutor and prosecuted, does not, we confess, inspire us with very exultant feelings.

Those who desire a copy of the work, can procure it of H. P. B. Jewett, Cleveland, O. Price in Paper, 50 cents, in Cloth 75 cents. One-fourth discount by the dozen; one-third by the hundred.

## DR. DOY AND HIS RESCUERS.

Sheriff Morgan, of St. Joseph, has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the capture of Dr. Doy. His rescuers, ten in number, from Kansas, have published a statement of the transaction, which does not differ materially from the newspaper account. When they were on their way to the river with Doy, two of the city watchmen came up behind them, but did not venture an attack.

Dr. Doy was in bad health when taken from the St. Joseph jail, and would have been removed the next day to the State prison at Jefferson City. He was taken to his home by his friends, and we trust all efforts to retake him by the Missouri kidnappers will be thwarted.

At one time it was feared the excitement in St. Joseph on account of the rescue of Dr. Doy would result in the destruction of the Free Democrat journal and violence to Mr. Grant, the editor. But wiser counsels prevailed, and at a meeting of the citizens a resolution declaring the Free Democrat a nuisance was voted down, and another to the effect that freedom of the press should be sustained, was passed almost unanimously. Mr. Grant was in St. Louis on Friday for materials to change the St. Joseph Free Democrat from a weekly to a daily paper.—Leader.

## NORTHERN CRIME AND SOUTHERN CRIME.

A favorite exercise with certain of our enthusiastic southern contemporaries is to judge the entire North by the deeds of some abhorred criminal. They held up the appalling details, and exultantly call upon their readers to behold the state of society among those who assume to read the South lessons of morality.

If we desired to retort this rather questionable style of argument, we might point to the bloody deed of Saturday as a specimen of southern morals. A cotton broker of Mobile, who claims relationship with the late General Taylor, lives with the keeper of a house of prostitution, and uses her so badly that she comes to New York to get rid of him. He follows, and because she refuses to return with him, shoots her down in our great public thoroughfare, in the presence of multitudes of our citizens, and when he is arrested is found wearing a huge bowie knife as the emblem of his chivalry. The shooting of Loring, by Colonel Graham of New Orleans, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, which the criminal was sent to expiate at Sing Sing, was an act in some respects of a like character, for which New York, instead of New Orleans, was unjustly held responsible.

We might also refer to the details, published in another column, of the burning at the stake of a negro slave in Missouri. It was not pretended that there were no laws for the punishment of the crime, but the indignation of the people could only be stilled by the sight of the culprit yielding with

the slow torture amid the flames which roasted his naked limbs. This is by no means an isolated case. We have read of quite a number of similar instances of brutal anticipation of the severities of law by mobs in the same quarter.

We are far from indiscriminately denouncing the South (among the citizens of which there are so many creditable representatives of humanity) with being a race of savages on this account. We shall not emulate their journals in branding an entire community with the full censure which is merited by the excesses of a few. Nevertheless it is perfectly fair to say that such high-handed villainies appear more in harmony with Southern institutions than with those of the North. The right of private vengeance, of an individual taking the law into his own hands, the right of a man to gratify his jealousy with the blood of another, will receive no countenance from applauding crowds here. The offender, unless there are extenuating circumstances, is at once visited with the penalties of the law. This constitutes one difference between northern civilization and the civilization existing south of Mason and Dixon's Line.

Again, most of these lawless doings at the North are perpetrated by natives, but by the less educated class of foreigners, who have not been with us long enough to experience the full benefit and regulating influence of a training under our institutions, and who do not, therefore, show the legitimate results of its operation. At the South, however, we find that the offenders are of indigenous growth, "born and raised" on the soil, and even in their excess develop the tendencies inculcated in the prevalent code of honor. The southerner is taught to regard it as gentlemanly—not to be forbearing and considerate—but to be sudden and quick in quarrel, to be morbidly suspicious and ready to take offence and presume an insult without due inquiry. He is taught to regard his private honor, as it is called, as superior to law and the interest and welfare of a whole community. This insubordination seems in many cases the flower and normal result of southern training. We know that the more revolting consequence, such as street assassination and burning malefactors at the stake, are not contemplated in that training; but tendencies are implanted by it which only need the ripening influence of temptations to expand into crime like those which we record to-day.—N. Y. Post.

A private letter from Boston reports a little rumour in the recent meeting of the Alumni of Harvard College, which, by some curious accident, has not been reported in any of the Boston journals. It appears that a body of young fellows among the Alumni were present at the meeting, and first caused the proposal to nominate officers by committee to be voted down. Then, on the ballot for President, strange to say, Mr. Charles Francis Adams had 26 votes to 43 for Mr. R. C. Winthrop. Next came the choice of a Vice-President, and what was most surprising of all, Mr. Wendell Phillips was found to have 17 votes. According to our informant, when Prof. Felton came to announce the result, he gave the number of votes cast for Mr. P., but refused to mention his name, though there were loud calls for it—but this we can hardly believe. Prof. Bowen made a speech denouncing the conduct of the opponents of Mr. Winthrop as extraordinary and unanticipated, and Prof. Felton called it audacious. It seems that Massachusetts is so pervaded by anti-slavery feeling, and by dislike of Mr. Winthrop, that the opposition to him breaks out even in the meeting of the Alumni of Harvard College.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF PRESIDENT MANN.—We learn with regret that the Hon. Horace Mann, President of Antioch College, is dangerously ill at his home in Yellow Springs.

LATER.—The telegraph brings the sad intelligence that President Mann died on the afternoon of the 3d inst. His loss to the country, and especially to Ohio, is irreparable.

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Recent advices from Europe present affairs—says the Tribune—in somewhat the following position.

A Conference between Austria, France and Sardinia, to settle the details of the treaty, which is now regarded by all parties, according to report, as, in its present form, "impracticable," was to take place, but where or when was not known. The treaty was received with great dissatisfaction throughout Italy. In Sardinia the popular discontent showed itself in a negative rather than a positive manner, but in Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, the people and the Provisional Government in their name, declared it a betrayal of their rights to which they would never submit, and in the Papal States there were many symptoms of trouble. The Austrian army was to remain where it was posted at the time of the Emperor's interview at Villafranca; but the Imperial Guard and detachments from other corps of the French army, were to march to Paris to receive an ovation. A Paris correspondent states that the greatest activity is manifest all along the French coast, which is being fortified in the most formidable manner. A new ministry had been formed at Turin, with General Della Marmora as Minister of War and President of the Council. The English Budget, which had been submitted to Parliament, shows a deficiency of about \$5,000,000, which Mr. Gladstone proposes to meet by direct taxation.

AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA.—The letter from our Cuban correspondent will be read with interest. The news of the organization of the negroes into an armed militia announces an event of startling significance and moment. It looks to be the beginning of the long cherished project of Africanizing the island, and will attract much attention. One thing is quite certain, the American people will never permit Cuba to be scuttled by such a process.—Enquirer.

Perhaps you will state what the American people will do about it. And perhaps you will presently be in the way of finding out that the swarms of free negroes in the island of Cuba would not be a valuable acquisition to the population of the United States.—Cin. Com.

DOY HEARD FROM.—A young man who arrived at St. Joseph on Monday, from Kansas, stated that he met Dr. Doy and his rescuers at Cottonwood Springs the day before. There were twelve men in the party. They told the stranger all about the rescue, and stated they had men posted all the way from the jail in St. Joseph to the river, on the night of the rescue. Doy was quite ill, and had to be borne on a wagon. The Sheriff of Buchanan county, has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the re-capture of the rescued convict.

## DIED.

On the 15th, ult., in Salineville, Ohio, SARAH, daughter of Oliver and Hannah Cope, aged 5 years and 6 months.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Received of Joshua Whitney, | \$5 00 |
| John Erwin,                 | 1 50   |
| Eliz. Garrison,             | 2 00   |
| Marcena Miller,             | 5 00   |
| J. F. Nash,                 | 5 00   |
| Ann Bonnell,                | 5 00   |
| Reuben Erwin,               | 4 50   |
| Samuel Erwin,               | 1 00   |
| S. Mendenhall,              | 2 00   |
| M. Hicklin,                 | 3 00   |
| J. McMillan, Treasurer.     |        |

## SALEM QUARTERLY MEETING OF FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

The next meeting of this association will be held at FOTAN'S SCHOOL HOUSE in Butler Town, Sunday, August 14th, 1859, commencing at eleven o'clock.

ISAAC TRESCOTT, } Clerks.  
ESTHER HARRIS, }

## TWENTY-SIXTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY, In the month of January next, in Boston, 1860.

In a year when Americans find themselves citizens of a country where the African slave trade is going on, and slave-hunting unforbidden, and sheltering the fugitive indicted as a crime, and the leading religious and political influences so dead to this public shame as to discountenance legislative reform, we are confident that we have only to open our subscription in order to be becomingly and effectually sustained by the awakening virtue of the people, in the enterprise to which our lives are given.

We entreat, then, all the friends of Liberty, and the foes of Slavery, everywhere, in the South as at the North—in Europe as in America—philosophers as well as Christian, Catholics no less than Protestants, to subscribe to a fund and a mode of expenditure which prepares the way before every sect, every party, every association; which makes all other men's anti-slavery labor light, and which has, for six and twenty years, been laying the foundations of many generations so as to exclude slavery from American institutions, and secure to posterity those blessings of liberty which the last generation passed away without enjoying.

THE UNDERSIGNED, while asking the favor of their subscribers' company, on their customary Anniversary occasion, are impelled by the goodness and the grandeur of the enterprise, by its indispensable necessity, by the universal and fundamental character of its principles, to entreat also the assistance of all. The crisis in the nation's life makes the occasion—one which will be worth crossing the ocean to participate in. And while thanking our European friends for their generous co-operation of last year with America, we ask its continuance yet a little longer, till a spirit of devotedness adequate to this great world-enterprise shall have been here awakened.

From this day forward through the year we begin to arrange our efforts, and economize our means, greater or smaller as the case may be, to meet this great national claim; and we desire all who would see slavery abolished, and truth, honor, peace, liberty and safety in righteousness restored to meet us at its close, for cheer, counsel, sacrifice, resolve and generous co-operation.

|                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| MARY M. CHAPMAN,      | LYDIA D. PARKER,        |
| MARY MAY,             | ELIZA F. EDDY,          |
| LOUISA LORING,        | ABBY FRANCIS,           |
| ELIZA LEE FOLLEN,     | SARAH RUSSELL MAY,      |
| L. MARIA CHILD,       | ANDY KELLEY FOSTER,     |
| HENRIETTA SARGENT,    | SARAH H. SOUTHWICK,     |
| ANNE WARREN WESTON,   | EVELINA A. S. SMITH,    |
| MARY GRAY CHAPMAN,    | ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL,   |
| HELEN ELIZA GARRISON, | AUGUSTA G. KING,        |
| SARAH SHAW RUSSELL,   | ELIZABETH VON ANNAN,    |
| FRANCES MARY ROBINS,  | ANNA SHAW GREENE,       |
| CHARLOTTE WESTON,     | ELIZA APTHORPE,         |
| MARY WILLEY,          | ANNE LANGDON ALGER,     |
| SARAH BLAKE SHAW,     | MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT, |
| SUSAN C. CAROT,       | MATTIE GRIFFITH,        |
|                       | ELIZA ANDREW,           |

Editors of journals friendly to the cause are, for its sake, earnestly entreated to oblige us by giving the above invitation an insertion; and our friends everywhere will confer the greatest favor on us, and a benefit to the cause and the country, by bringing it to the notice of the friends of Freedom.

## A CALL FOR A CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF OHIO.

FELLOW LABORERS: We issue this call to invite you to attend a convention to be held at Alliance, Stark county, Ohio, on Saturday, August 13th, 1859, commencing at ten o'clock A. M.

We call this Convention in order that we may concentrate our voices and our power to act against the system of slavery, and to so move the people to oppose the fiendish prejudice against color, that one part of the citizens of Ohio shall no longer be deprived of the rights of the elective franchise.

We hope every town, village and hamlet will send forth its people to take part with the weak against the strong—to battle against slavery. John M. Langston of Otterlin, and Charles H. Langston of Columbus, are expected to be there. Other speakers will also probably attend.

All who feel an interest in this great cause are especially invited to meet with us. Wm. J. WHIPPER, LAVINIA J. HAMLIN, STEPHEN WRIGHT, SARAH A. HOLLIDAY, J. M. T. HOLLIDAY, JR., P. J. OLIVER, J. J. FREEMAN, M. E. HOLLIDAY, DAVID LANCASTER, REBECCA OLIVER, EDWARD HILL, JESSE OLIVER.

## Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

## SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

| GOING WEST. | GOING EAST. |
|-------------|-------------|
| LEAVE       | ARRIVE      |
| Pittsburg   | 12:15 a.m.  |
| Columbiana  | 6:50 a.m.   |
| Salem       | 9:22 a.m.   |
| Alliance    | 3:16 p.m.   |
| LEAVE       | ARRIVE      |
| Pittsburg   | 2:41 a.m.   |
| Columbiana  | 9:47 a.m.   |
| Salem       | 3:42 p.m.   |
| Alliance    | 3:07 a.m.   |
|             | 10:15 a.m.  |
|             | 4:10 p.m.   |

| GOING EAST. | GOING WEST. |
|-------------|-------------|
| LEAVE       | ARRIVE      |
| Crestline   | 12:25 p.m.  |
| Alliance    | 7:00 a.m.   |
| Salem       | 9:22 a.m.   |
| Columbiana  | 11:30 a.m.  |
|             | 11:49 p.m.  |
|             | 12 a.m.     |

## Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad.

## ARRIVAL OF TRAINS AT ALLIANCE.

| GOING NORTH.  | GOING SOUTH. |
|---------------|--------------|
| Mail          | 4:37 a.m.    |
| Accommodation | 8:32 a.m.    |
| Express       | 4:28 p.m.    |
|               | 12:20 p.m.   |
|               | 7:49 p.m.    |
|               | 11:09 p.m.   |

## GREAT SALE!!!!

## HEATON'S SALEM EXCHANGE!!!!

—O H A S—

We have reduced the price of all

## Summer Dress Goods,

and are offering all SUMMER READY-MADE CLOTHING very low. Now is the time to keep cool.

AN ENTIRE SUIT FOR \$2.50. Cheap Berrages, Organdies, Jackonets, Brillantes, Summer Silks, . . . . . 20

We will sell at prices that cannot fail to induce all who are in want of

## Summer Pantaloonery and Dress Goods!!!

to PURCHASE NOW. Remember the place, of J. HEATON'S.

Salem, July 23, 1859.—At.

## AGENTS WANTED,

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